

STAT

CLASSIFICATION **RESTRICTED**
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM

RESTRICTED

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO. --

COUNTRY Poland

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1947, 1950

SUBJECT Economic - Power

HOW
PUBLISHED Monthly periodicals; daily newspaper

DATE DIST. 18 Jan 1952

WHERE
PUBLISHED Berlin; Katowice; Warsaw

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE
PUBLISHED 21 Aug 1947 - 14 Oct 1950

LANGUAGE Polish; German

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50
U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION
OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-
HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Periodicals and newspaper as indicated.

DATA ON POLISH ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION

8.3 BILLION KILOWATT-HOURS PRODUCED IN 1949 -- Berlin, Bergbau und Energiewirt-
schaft, Oct 50

The intensive expansion of Poland's economy and the rapid growth of na-
tionalized industry, which in 1949 was 235 percent that of 1946 and which is to
be further increased by 158.3 percent by 1955, have resulted in increased power
requirements. At the same time, the importance of electricity as a source of
power was increased through the modernization of industry.

In 1949, Poland produced a total of 8.3 billion kilowatt-hours of elec-
tricity. This is about one billion kilowatt-hours more than the same area pro-
duced in 1938. The 1955 output will be 237 percent of the 1949 total, or 19.3
billion kilowatt-hours. The average annual rate of increase in electric power
production was 9 percent during the period 1947 - 1949. During the Six-Year
Plan, the annual rate of increase will be about 15.4 percent.

Industry, the largest consumer, uses 66 percent of the power output. By
1955, the basic industries will use 2.5 times their present consumption. As a
result of the electrification of the villages now in progress, the amount of
power used by other consumers will increase proportionately. Within the next 6
years, 8,900 villages are to be connected with the power system.

POWER TRANSMISSION TO INCREASE IN SIX-YEAR PLAN -- Katowice, Dziennik Zachodni,
14 Oct 50

The plan for the construction of power transmission networks is closely
related to the plan for developing economically backward areas. A large per-
centage of the 76,000 kilometers of transmission lines to be built, including
the 5,000 kilometers of high-voltage lines (60,000 to 220,000 volts) will sup-
ply power to economically neglected areas, especially new industrial plants.

RESTRICTED

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION **RESTRICTED**

STATE	NAVY	AIR	NSRB	FBI	DISTRIBUTION									

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

STANDARDIZE POLISH ELECTRIC CURRENT -- Warsaw, Radio, Vol 5, No 7, Jul 50

The voltage in Poland has been almost universally standardized at 220 volts, with the exception of parts of Lodz, where a 120-volt network is still in operation.

POLAND OPENS 220-KILOVOLT SLASK-LODZ LINE -- Warsaw, Przegląd Elektrotechniczny, Vol 23, 21 Dec 47

On 19 December 1947, the Slask-Lodz 220-kilovolt line, completed 30 November 1947, was officially opened. This is the first aerial line in Poland built to carry 220 kilovolts. For the time being, the line has been activated to carry 110 kilovolts. The 161-kilometer-long line was installed over 380 poles in a period of 240 days (Sundays and holidays included).

1947 ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND EMPLOYMENT -- Warsaw, Przegląd Elektrotechniczny, Vol 23, 21 Aug 47

The following table gives 1947 statistics of the Central Electric Power Administration for production of electric power by power plants with installed capacity exceeding 1,000 kilowatts and for the distribution of power to industry.

	1947		
	May	Jun	Jan - Jun
Total public utility and industrial power plant output (1,000 kw-h)	494,640	493,702	3,178,736 (100%)
No of enterprises	232	232	
Increase in output over same period in 1946 (%)	15.5	21.5	18.8
Installed capacity of the 232 enterprises (1,000 kw)	2,218	2,237	
Public utility power plant output (1,000 kw-h)	293,803	288,752	1,957,906 (61.6%)
No of enterprises	97	97	
Increase in output over same period in 1946 (%)	15.7	19.6	20.7
Installed capacity of the 97 enterprises (1,000 kw)	1,170	1,173	
Industrial power plant output (1,000 kw-h)	200,837	204,950	1,220,830 (38.4%)
No of enterprises	135	135	
Increase in output over same period in 1946 (%)	15.3	24.1	15.9
Installed capacity of the 135 enterprises (1,000 kw)	1,048	1,064	

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED
RESTRICTED

STAT

	<u>1947</u>		
	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jan - Jun</u>
Distribution of power to industry (in 1,000 kw-h and in percent of total power production)			
Coal mines	105,849	109,810	665,794 (20.9%)
Metallurgical plants	19,121	17,060	112,306 (3.5%)
Chemical plants	36,559	37,214	216,078 (6.8%)
Textile factories	8,345	9,233	60,306 (1.9%)
Sugar refineries	227	651	5,423 (0.2%)
Paper mills	14,439	14,809	78,350 (2.5%)
Cement plants	12,254	12,385	54,254 (1.7%)
Remaining industrial plants	4,043	3,788	28,319 (0.9%)

The number of employees in the enterprises covered by the above statistics,
as of June 1947 were as follows:

[See following page]

RESTRICTED

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

- E N D -
- - -

Place of Employment	Total in Public Utility and Industrial Power Plants			Public Utility Power Plants			Industrial Power Plants		
	In Direct Production	Adminis- tration	Total	In Direct Production	Adminis- tration	Total	In Direct Production	Adminis- tration	Total
Power plants	15,061	5,561	20,623	9,917	5,241	15,158	5,144	321	5,465
Network	4,862	2,322	7,254	3,681	2,301	5,982	1,181	91	1,272
Total	19,923	7,954	27,877	13,598	7,542	21,140	6,325	412	6,737

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT